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MRS. THOS.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SPECIAL SESSION.

Thirty-second Day

MONDAY, Dec. 12, 1887. House met at 10 o'clock, the President, Hon. S. G. Wilder, in the Chair. Minutes of 31st day read and ap-

PETITIONS.

Rep. Kawaiaui presented two peti-tions from Hana, praying, (1) that twenty years separation between man and wife shall constitute a divorce, (2) that a member of the Hui who has not paid his dues forfeit membership, (3) that government physicians be not allowed to charge fees, (4) that school teachers be not exempt from taxation, (5) that no laws against the sale of opium or liquor be passed, (6) that na-tive doctors be allowed to practise medicine without license, (7) that Hawaiian women having ten children receive a present from the government, (8) that lepers be allowed to stay in their districts with their friends, (9) that an appropriation of \$10,000 be made for encouragement of agriculture.

Noble Wileox moved the petition be laid on the table. Carried,

BHLIS SIGNED. Minister Brown announced the following acts signed by His Majesty: To amend section 18, chapter 44. laws of 1882, as amended by chapter 3, laws of 1886, relating to the regulation

To provide for a commission to water into Hamakua. To construe and declare the aning of the terms "the king" and e sovereign" in certain cases.

-pf the sale of spirituous liquors.

To repeal chapter 73, Session Laws of 1886, relating to the importation and sale of opium. To amend section 44, laws of 1886,

relating to the division of taxation, educational and judicial districts. To repeal the acts prohibiting natives from leaving the islands,

An net supplementary to the Appropriation Bill. Rep. Kalaukon asked if these nets

were countersigned by a Minister. Minister Thurston said that was un-derstood in the Cabinet to be the work of the Minister of Interior. He had not had time, as yet, to sign them, but it would be attended to in due order.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE. Noble Baldwin asked further time for the committee on the Chinese Immigration bill. Granted.

RESOLUTION ON THE VETO.

3

Noble Castle moved the following: Whereas, It appears by the records of the Legislature of the 9th of De-1887, instant, that the message of His Majesty the King accompanying the bills and forming the Act whereby the royal assent was refused to the bills entitled respectively, "An Act to abolish the office of Governors" and "An Act to provide for the disbarge of certain duties heretofore persigmed by the Governors," which said in rislature, is not countersigned by a

Whereas, His Majesty's Ministers have stated to the Legislature that such message and the action based It is the idea which animated the Revolutionon were made without the advice nd consent of the Cabinet; and

WHEREAS, It is a foundamental priniple of the Constitution, and of the system of government based thereon, that the sovereign shall act in matters of state only through responsible Ministers, therefore be it

Resolved. That it is the sense of the Legislature that the Royal Assent has not been refused to the bills entitled respectively "An Act to Abolish the Office of Governor" and "An Act to Provide for the Discharge of Certain Duties Hitherto Performed by the Governors," according to the intent and meaning of the Constitution, and that said message and the action thereon based is of no effect, and be it

Resolved. That said bills, with the pessage accompanying them, shall be and are hereby through the Cabinet forthwith referred back to His Majesty for such further or final action as may be necessary, and be it further

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen members of this Assembly be appointed to wait upon His Majesty with the Cabinet, and inform Him respectfully of the action of the Legislature in the premises.

The resolution was seconded by

Noble Waterhouse. Noble Baldwin moved the resolution

adopted. Seconded by Noble Dole. Rep. Nakaleka moved indefinite postponement.

Noble Castle said: The issue presented is rety grave and must be decided only after or ful and exhaustive discussion and exam-on. It calls for a construction by the lature of the true intent and meaning be Constitution. It is to be regretted Nat so many important matters have been brought forward at this session, when the Constitution is young, the Legislature inexperienced and the government hardly in full grasp of the reins of control under the new order of things. But have it as we would, the issue has arisen and must be decided.

The question is placed before us, and we must indicate what, in our opinion, are the limitations upon the power of the King? What are the limitations upon the Legisla-tive power? Whose is the Legislative power of the Kingdom? The honorable member for Molokai, Mr. Nakaleka, resents this as a thrust at the King. He says that we cannot compel the King to do or not to do any thing. The honorable member must be reminded that in this matter the Legislature is not the may express its opinion as to the legality to constitutionality of his acts.

In this country we have had a government which in the short space of a generation has progressed from an irresponsible monarchy to the constitutional government of a free people. The Constitution and laws of 1839 eere a recognition of the existence of rights inherent in the people. The Constitution of 1852 admitted still more of those rights. The Constitution of 1864 was an attempt to abridge and curtail them, and so long as the administration under that Constitution was for the general good of the public no one suffered and the abridgement of public right was not appreciable. But when the powers and abuse of popular right possible thereun-der began to press upon the people, they arose and demanded reformation and recog-tition of public right. The Constitution of July, 1887, is the answer, and by it we have citained and intend to retain the right to make our own laws and to have a true reprea stative and responsible government.

was frifte our system of constitutional govern-

rather than that of the United States of America. In the latter, no Cabinet, as of constitutional right, sits with and as a part of the Legislature or Congress. The Execu-tive is not represented in any respect in the Legislative Department. In this country as in England the Cabinet forms a part of the Legislature and is responsible to it. Here the Cabinet is not elective, but our present fundamental law expressly makes the Cabinet responsible to the House, and if not in accord, the King must remove them upon a vote of want of confidence. In England the Cabi-net is composed of elective members of the Parliament, at least as to a portion of them. No Cabinet in the United States can be removed by the law-making power. Here and in the British Empire, the Cabinets are made and unmade by the Legislature.

The veto power is given by the constitu-tions of each of the United States to the Governors and by that of the Federal Union to the President. That power is frequently exercised. It can be overcome by a two thirds vote of the Legislature, and if such vote cannot be obtained and the veto power is exercised contrary to public policy, the people simply wait for a short term until the expiration of the term of office of the President or Governor when another man is elected whose views are in accord with such policy. But no such relief can be had in a constitutional monarchy, the sovereign reigns till death ensues and in some senses this might be called forever. In England the veto power may be said to exist, as one of the prerogatives of the Crown, but it has not been exercised since 1707 during the reign of Queen Anne and in fact the power is obsolete. No sovereign of England would dare to nullify the act of the Parliament. It will not and cannot be done so long as the principle of responsibility exists. This principle is what our Constitution establishes. It is for this that the country arose as one man in June last and compelled the recognition of these principles in the grant of the new Constitution.

Without a review of the growth of this principle of responsible government, we now come to the question of what is the proper construction of our Constitution. Does it not appear to conflict in any of its clauses? The rule of construction must be so exer-cised as to give force to all of its points if possible. If this requires the limitation of any part, such limitation will be placed upon such part in order that it may have effect. If parts are totally repugnant, the clauses last in time and place will control. These laws are recognized in England and the United States and are admirably laid down in Cooley's Constitutional Limitations p. 71, etc. With these rules in view, we find that the act of withholding of assent to a bill by the King can be performed by and with the advice and consent of the Cabinet, and that without such advice and consent such act cannot be exercised without violence to the letter and spirit of the Constitution. If the King can by his acts without the advice of his Cabinet which is responsible, or con-trary to such advice, render null the act of the Legislature, then we return to the condition from which we escaped in July last and all of our trouble returns to us again. If our Constitution means anything; if responsible government is not a delusion; if we gained anything by our new system, it is that the King acts by and with the advice and consent of the Cabinet, and for these reasons I introduced the resolution and advocate its passage.

Rep. Paenaole saw nothing in the Consti-

tution requiring the King's veto to be countersigned by one of his Ministers. He was of opinion that the King had complied with the Constitution and that the Ministers were to

Noble Widemann said the introducer of the resolution had evidently convinced himself that his views were correct. But he had failed to convince him, the speaker. The veto was a judicial act. Article 41 was intended for executive and not for judicial acts. This resolution is an uncertain solution of the question. When they get the Supreme Court decision, we shall have a full solution of the question.

Rep. Pachaole opposed the resolu-

Noble Townsend esid: All political power emanates from the people. This is the Anglo-Saxon idea. It is the idea which first developed into political liberty in England. ary Fathers in America. It is the idea which led to the downfall of the despotism of the Bourbons of France. It is the idea which has been shaking all Europe periodically for generations. It is the idea which aroused unbounded enthusiasm in the greatest people's meeting ever held in these Islands, on the 30th day of last June. This idea is prevailing and has been prevailing over all opposing ideas for ages. Sometimes it prevails quietly, and sometimes amid con tion, as when an unwilling King signed the first great Charter of English liberty at tiunnymede. In form King John granted this measure of liberty to the people. In re-ality he signed the Charter as it was pre-sented to him, and that to save his throne, if not to save his life. In early days the oppo-site feudal iden, that all political power emanates from the throne, was acknowledged as the foundation of the Government of these Islands. That theory of utter irresponsibility to the people developed the state of affairs which prevailed here just before the memorable mass meeting. Then the people arose in their might and put down that state of affairs. They not only demanded that in-competent and bad officials be dismissed, but they struck deep at the root of the evil. They demanded that the whole system be changed from its very foundation. They demanded of the King (for their request was nothing less than a demand), "(1) That he will not in the future interfere either directly or indirectly with the election of repre-sentatives. (2.) That he will not interfere with or attempt to unduly influence legisla-tion or legislators. (3.) That he will not interfere with the constitutional administra-tion of his Cabinet." On the first day of July His Majesty answered the people, granting all that they asked. He consented also, specifically, to a new Constitution. And why did the people want a new Constitution? They wanted the principles which they had demanded so earnestly incorporated into the organic law of the land. We all remember splayed on that occasion. I

extravagant speeches les were never before were ap appland in this lan The Constitution promised and the omewhat. But we p interest all awaitremember with what at document. It is ed the appearance an open secret that a Constitution was give work of framing the some of our wisest and shrewdest men principles which the embody in it the ple had contended And it was eagerly r the result of their And they did that the people looks work. I remember n the Constitution was first printed. spread it on the tal d a copy of it and ad read it through, eagerly looking to so point, I read on and we had gained our seing little changes some good, some ul. As I approached the et.d. my hear last I came to Artici me. We had it after k within me. At It was a shock to I felt like the wag who read it thoogs o Article 78, when amation, "I didn't maledictions till he he started up with the

was loaded, Mr. President and it is I looked back over yet. ections and read o make treaties."
te." But I found The King convenes "The Kir colo m wording from all King's Preroga edge public Min-slature by royal others. It rend message, from non-to-ti , of the state of mend to its conthe shall judge Here are three sideration such andasures be the King's Tues then are the prerogative irrespons the power Tuese then are the powers for the exercise of which no one can be teld responsible. These are the exceptions referred to in Article 78. And it is the plain inference from powers for the exercise of which no one can be seld responsible. These

bles and Representatives sitting together." How comes it that four gentlemen [the Ministers] sit opposite me and join in the actions of this House? Are they Nobles? Are they Representatives? No, they are the Cabinet. They have a right to sit in this House, under Article 42. Does Article 42, then, contradict Article 44, or does it explain it? It certainly does one or the other. I hold that it simply explains. The gentlemen before me sit as representatives of His Majesty. It is through them that he exercises his legislative power.

Again, Article 42 says "the Cabinet hold seats ex officio, in the Legislature, with the right to vote, except on a question of want of confidence in them." There is absolutely only one class of questions then on which they may not vote, and that embraces ques-tions of want of confidence in them, and nothing more. Yet Article 48 plainly implies that they may not vote on the passage of a bill without the Royal signature. The nat-ural and necessary inference from this, is that the Cabinet is responsible for the exer-cise of the so-called veto power. If they exercise that power and the Legislature votes them down on it, two to one, then it is certainly time for them to step down and out. Article 78 explains how they can be held responsible; for it is utterly unreasonable to hold any set of men responsible for acts not their own. "Wherever by the Constitution any Act is to be done or performed by the King or the Sovereign it shall, unless otherwise expressed, mean that such Act shall be done and performed by the Sovereign by and with the advice and consent of his Cab-This is the key to the whole constitotional question, and I shall not discuss it further.
Mr. President, nearly all of us are repre

sentatives of those who took part in and car-ried forward the movement of the 30th of June and the early days of July. Those who spoke so fervently and those who applanded so heartily at "the great mass meeting," and those who sustained the movement in other districts, are our constituents. To-day they demand of us that we maintain the princidemand of us that we maintain the princi-ples which they then established. We must not prove false to our great trust. Only one thing more. Where political power is exer-cised the people will hold the person who exercises it responsible, no matter what a written constitution or written law may say We had an illustration of that on the 30th of June. A man who, by the Con-stitution, could not be held accountable for his actions, was then and there called to account at the bar of public opinion. whoever wields political power in this land, will be held responsible for it, either at the bar of this House, or in the courts of justice, or at the bar of public opinion. We cannot have another 30th of June. We cannot have another 1st of July. The occurrences of those days will never be repeated. Any attempt in that line will bring about results disastrous in the extreme. We must guard gainst whatever looks toward such a thing. For the sake of our constituents and for the ake of our King, we ought to take a firm stand now and avert future disaster and paintain the peace of the land.

Noble Smith said—This is a question of the right of the King to act in defiance of his Cabinet and of the majority of the Legislature; of acting on a vital matter. He has attempted to exercise the "veto" power against the advice of his Ministers. This is clearly contrary to the Constitution. The veto power of the President of the United States has been referred to. Mr. President the power of the President of the United States has no such irresponsible power as the King seeks to exercise. The President of the United States is elected by the people for a definite period of four years, and if he has not satisfied the people he is not permit-ted to occupy the executive seat again.

is the President he is the executive. But how is his power held responsible to the people? Not only by the power of Congress to pass the law over a veto by a two-thirds vote, but he is liable to impeach-

ment at any time.

Our King is not liable to impeachment.

His power "is inviolable and sacred." He cannot be held responsible in a court. The President of that Great Republic of sixty millions is liable as any citizen.

We have placed our King above responsi-

hility, hat for the protection of the people we have given him authority only in coninnetion with Ministers who are responsible. Ministers whom the people can remove at any time.

In the line of any time.
It is the highest loyalty to seek to save the

King from the result of the bad advice he has received. It is loyalty to the throne, loyalty to the people and loyalty to our-Those who desire to perpetuate the autono-

my and independence of this Kingdom must demand that responsible government be maintained. Responsible government means accountability to the people.

The King is accountable only through the Ministers. His person "is inviolable and sacred." His Ministers "are responsible."

If he has the power to veto a bill in defi-ance of his Ministers, he has the power to do every other act in defiance of them, and Article 78 of the Constitution is meaningless. He can suspend the writ of habeas corpus,

make treaties, coin money, etc., and becomes the sole executive power, notwithstanding Article 31 of the Constitution, which states "To the King and the Cabinet belongs the executive power."

It is the old conflict of the throne reach-

ing after prerogatives in opposition to par-liament. It is the hopeless contest which arbitrary and despotic rulers have waged with the people
It is hopeless, for the people will prevail

The King has been influenced by unwise

and irresponsible advisers.

It is the hight of folly and madness. If this course is persisted in the result is as certain as the triumph of right and freedom.

The principles of responsible government will be maintained, and every obstacle will be removed.

Of all persons the Hawaiians in this House should pause and ponder, and with every power seek to influence the King to recon-sider his action and recall his ill-advised step. Their hope, the national existence of the Hawaiian people, depends on the pre-servation of responsible government.

The merits of the bills which were returned to the House are lost from view in the magnitude of the issue involved in the course adopted by the King. There was no uncertainty as to the mean

ing of the demand of the people on the 30th of June: "that he will not interfere with the constitutional administration of his Cabi-There was no uncertainty in the King's response: "We reply that the specific pledges required of us are each severally acceded to."

There is no uncertainty as to the meaning of Article 78 of the Constitution, requiring the "advice and consent of the Cabinet" to every act to be "done or performed by the King," and there is no uncertainty as to the final result of the issue now raised by the

The people had power to make the new Constitution, but if they have not the power to maintain it in its integrity and purity, the independence of these Islands is doomed— is doomed to hopeless oblivion.

King and his unwise advisers.

Not by way of threat, but to call attention to one of the peaceable remedies which the people, through their representatives, may be compelled to assert, I say that if the rea-sonable request of this resolution is not heeded, this House will have to consider the course to pursue in regard to the Appropriation bill at the regular session. The rights

of the people must be preserved.

Minister Thurston said that, as a Minister of the Crown, it would be proper for him to be duly conservative in what remarks he might make. This was a question that had been contested in every age and in every land, and in every instance the cause of the

people triumphed. In 1820 Kamehameha ruled as an absolute monarch, and had the power of life and death. There are no people here now who

this statement due to our system or constitution of 1852, a until just we cannot avoid comparison with this root proof live.

Article 41 strs. "The legislative power of law. Our system resembles that of Britain, the mother of all freedom, the kingdom is vested in the King and the No. The legislative power of the Kingdom is vested in the King and the legislative power of the kingdom is vested in the King and the legislative power of the kingdom is vested in the King and the legislative power of the kingdom is vested in the King and the legislative power of the kingdom is vested in the King and the legislative power of the kingdom is vested in the King and the legislative power of the kingdom is vested in the king and the legislative power of the kingdom is vested in the king and the legislative power of the kingdom is vested in the kings who roled under it, until the beginning of the present reign. People did not feel the weight of prerogative down to the Constitution of 1852, and the Kings who roled under it, until the beginning of the present reign. People did not feel the weight of prerogative down to the Constitution of 1852, and the Kings who roled under it, until the beginning of the present reign. People did not feel the weight of prerogative down to the Constitution of 1852, and the Kings who roled under it, until the beginning of the present reign. People did not feel the weight of prerogative down to the Constitution of 1852, and the Kings who roled under it, until the beginning of the present reign. People did not feel the weight of prerogative down to the Constitution of 1852, and the Kings who roled under it, until the beginning of the present reign. People did not feel the weight of prevent reign. People did not feel the weight of prevent reign. People did not feel the weight of prevent reign. People did not feel the weight of prevent reign. People did not feel the weight of prevent reign. People did not feel the weight of prevent reign. People did not feel the weight of prevent reign. People did n

monarch, the prerogative has been gaining ground. Session after session of the Legis-lature produced new laws enlarging the King's powers, until at length the majority of the Legislature became a s-t of puppers. Coming to the present Constitution, his Excellency stated that the golden thread running through the whole document was "responsible government." His idea of re-sponsible government was that no one could be invested with any power whatever unless he was responsible for his acts to the people. It is absurd for us to assert that we have a

responsible Government if our legislative acts are to be abrogated by a personal veto. The honorable member referred to the tremendous opposition in the British Islands to the Coercion Act, but there was no veto heard of in connection with it. The New England Colonies resisted the King's power on the principle of "no representation, no taxation," although the whole amount of their tax was only £80 a year. Our rallying cry must be, "no responsibility, no power," and we must insist upon that idea being carried out.

The principles contended for by the American revolutionists are the same principles that we are called upon to maintain to day. The question before us is as important to us as the issue of a volution of 1776 was to

those engaged in it. The gauntlet of prerogative was thrown down to us about the first of the year when we were asked, "What are you going to do about it?" We took it up and showed what we meant to do about it. Now the gauntlet is thrown down again and it remains to be een what we can do about it.

Noble Widemann said that there is no use in our discussing what we would like to have in the Constitution. The matter ought to be referred to the Supreme Court; that was the proper place to have it settled. He moved the question." Whether the King has the right tyen, amont the advice of his Ministers, be referred to the Supreme Court.

Rep. Kauhi could see nothing in the Constitution or laws requiring the appointment of a committee as proposed in this resolution. Minister Green said—That for the past six years there had been constant troubl by the King acting contrary to his Ministers and to the Legislature. Legislatures had endorsed Ministers, and the King had next day turned them out. He is prevented from doing this to-day; but he is vetoing a bill contrary to the Cabinet and the Legislature together. It might be said that he ought not to speak in this way, being a Minister, but there were times when one ought not to keep back what ought to be said. He wished to be friendly with the King as he had always een. But there was no friendship in not telling him the whole truth, and placing be fore bim the facts as they stand. are friends of the King in the House, he would say to them that there are difficulties ahead of His Majesty which he does not foresee it he takes a position opposed to the Legislature, and rejects the advice of his Ministers. it is taking a position of antagonism to the Legislature and the Ministers is fraught with the greatest danger to the whole coun-try. Whether the step proposed in this reso-lation is the best one to take, he was not prepared to say, but he hoped the Legislature would take some means of effectively advis-ing his Majesty to take a course different from that he had taken.

Rep. Kinney said that the House had committed itself and the Ministers had committed themselves. We are all in the stream. Let'us carry this thing through. About submitting this question to the Su-preme Court, whatever the Supreme Court may decide, this House is equal to them and must give its voice on the question. If we draw back from this resolution, we indicate that His Majesty is equal to two-thirds of the Honse and two-thirds of the country. By this resolution we give advice as to how this Kingdom can go on. The committee of thirteen can go to His Majesty and present this resolution as the will of this House, from which the House will not go back. How do honorable members who oppose the appointment of a committee propose to send this resolution—in a wheelbarrow? He would not vote for the resolution if it meant for the committee to go over to the Palace and wrangle. It is a weak, pitiable and miserable move for the House to attempt to hide itself behind the Supreme Court. The Judges of the Supreme Court cannot belp us. He did all the rights of the King, but he would expect the King to treat us like men. If this thing goes on there will be a continuous per-sonal friction between the King and the people. If His Majesty means by this act that he has the right of veto as in former years, it means that the will of the King will be the will of any rascal that can sneak in at the back door and gain the King's ear. The King has not heard much of a rumble vet but if this and other bills are vetoed and the vetoes cannot be overcome by a two-thirds vote, there will be a noise that will be a tor-ment to King and people. We mean that the King shall stay on his throne and we will settle our own affairs.

Noble Young said it was all but impossible to get twelve men to agree on a small matter and it is no wonder if all the members of this House cannot agree on a great matter. He thanked God he had not so much legal education as some lawyers. Anyone can see what this Constitution means, but no one can see it who does not want to. He wished to say to Hawaiians in the House that it was his desire to maintain them in their rights. He wanted to make it impossible for any miserable sneaks to be continually crawling about the King, to overturn the throne and the King with it. Until within the past few days His Majesty understood this article of the Constitution precisely as we did. If God would take care of the King's false friends, he might take care of his enemies himself. About abiding by the decisions of the Su-preme Court, if this were given to two law-yers, one would say it was white, the other that it was black. But this pamphlet, the constitution, is plain reading. The object of the revolution was to prevent King Kala-kaua from running this nation to destruction, without putting some brake upon him. The intention of the reform was that the King reign over us by the advice of his Ministers. It was to put him in such a position as to prevent him from perpetrating acts such as those of late years which would have involved the destruction of the country and himself. His Majesty has the respect of the community only so long as he will abide by

the Constitution.
Dr. Wight said: If he was not strongly opposed to the previous question, he should have moved it heretofore. The longer they talked the hotter they became. He deprecated the intemperate language that had been used. Civility was a cheap commodity, and it was with profound regret he heard the language used by the member for

Rep. Kinney rose to a question of privi-lege, saying he was unaware that his language was intemperate.

Moble Wight considered the honorable member's language partook of a threat. Civility was a cheap commodity; therefore, the question should be put as soon as possible. He did not consider the King was singular in the construction he put upon the Constitution. He looked upon the matter in the same light as His Majesty. It would be extremely hard to come down upon the King for standing up for his privileges. He was quite in accord with the mover of the resolu-tions, as to sending a committee to represent, if it was so deemed, that the King had been

Noble Waterhouse took the hard task off the Hon. Noble by moving the previous question. Carried. The motion to indefinitely postpone the resolution was put and lost. The motion to refer to the Supreme

Court was lost by the following vote: Ayes-G. Brown, Richardson, Widemann, Campbell, G. N. Wilcox, Na-one, Kauhi, C. Brown, F. Brown, Ka-mai, Kamauoha, Gay, Nakaleka and Pachaole-14.

Noes-Green, Thurston, Ashford,

Kalaukoa, Kinney, Helekunihi, Kawainui, A. S. Wilcox and Rice-25. The resolution was adopted by the

following vote: Ayes-Green, G. Brown, Thurston, Ashford, Robinson, Young, Jaeger, Castle, Smith, Waterhouse, Foster, Wight, Notley, Wall, Townsend, Baldwin, Bailey, G. N. Wilcox, Dole, Hustace, Dowsett, jr., Kalaukoa, Kinney, Helekunihi, Kawainui, A. S. Wilcox, Rice and Gay-28.

Noes-Richardson, Campbell, Wide-mann, Naone, Kauhi, C. Brown, F. Brown, Kamai, Kamauoha, Nakaleka, and Pachaole-11

The following were appointed Committee of Thirteen: Nobles Castle, Baldwin, Wileox, Wight, Robinson, and Representatives Kinney, Kamauoha, Rice. F. Brown, Naone, Kamai, Gay, Dowsett, jr.

The House adjourned at 4:25 to 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Thirty-third Day:

TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1877. PETITION.

Rep. Kawainui presented a petition from a committee of fifteen at Kaupo, praying for a wharf at Mokulau, Referred to the Minister of Interior.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE. Rep. F. Brown, for the Printing Committee, reported the King's veto message printed.

Rep. Kalaukoa moved that whereas some bills have been reported signed by the King, but were not, at the time, countersigned by a Minister, therefore, be it resolved, that all Acts be countersigned before they are presented to the House.

Rep. Richardson moved this resolution be indefinitely postponed. The less said about this matter the better. Rep. Kamauoha was in favor of in-

definite postponement.

Noble Baldwin had no particular obection to the motion, further than that it might be taken to mean that the House was in doubt about the meaning of the Constitution, or that the Constitution needed some bolstering up. The Constitution is plain enough, and the resolution is unneces-

Noble Smith agreed with the last speaker. It is immaterial whether the resolution passes or not. The Ministers said yesterday that all Acts are being countersigned.

Indefinitely postponed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE. Noble Richardson asked leave of absence for an indefinite period.

Noble Widemann gave reasons for Noble Bertelmann's absence, and asked that he be excused.

Noble Baldwin asked leave of absence until Saturday. All three requests were granted.

RECESS. The House took recess until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

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